3. AGRICULTURE

3.1 Farm Size and Crops Cultivated

The conducive natural features of the surveyed areas make the environment suitable for agricultural activities. The survey revealed that farming is a major activity generating a good return which to some extent can meet the subsistence requirements of the residents. This is especially important now that the off farm employment opportunities have diminished by the absence of a stable government.

The total amount of cultivatable land was 375,166 jeribs (75,033 hectares) in the surveyed area. In the 1998/99 winter, 247,703 jeribs was cultivated and 119,030 jeribs was uncultivated. For the summer season, 182,182 jeribs was cultivated and 187,593 jeribs was not cultivated. On top of this, a total of 24,465 jeribs of land was used for grazing (see Table 3.1 and Appendices J1-J2).

The main cereal crops grown in the surveyed areas were wheat, maize, and barley. Almonds, grapes, figs, pomegranates, and walnuts were all important fruits grown by the farmers. The pulse crops grown were beans, mung beans, peas, and peanuts. The main vegetable crops were onions, Okra, tomatoes, and cucumbers; while cotton, poppy, tobacco and sesame were found to be the most important cash and industrial crops (see Appendices K1-K4).

Table 3.1: Farm size

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Winter				Summer				Total	Grazing land (jrb)
		cultivated (jrb)		Uncultivated (jrb)		cultivated (jrb)		Uncultivated (jrb)			
		Irri-gated	Rain-fed	Irri-gated	Rain-fed	Irri-gated	Rain-fed	Irri-Gated	Rain-fed		
Bust	18	16400	0	8250	0	14300	0	10350	0	24650	0
Marja	93	91158	0	41524	0	70980	0	61414	0	132752	200
Musa Qala	100	27138	690	5988	1883	13464	230	23242	1703	39195	1700
Nad-e-Ali	64	59752	0	5641	0	55552	0	10731	0	66396	450
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	12436	0	1371	0	11716	0	2091	0	13866	15
Naw Zad	121	33999	6130	51273	3100	15940	0	69402	8660	98307	22100
Total	427	240883	6820	114047	4983	181952	230	177230	10363	375166	24465

3.2 Major Agriculture Problems

The highest-ranking constraint was reported to be the lack of improved seed followed by the lack of fertilizer. Irrigation water was viewed as the third greatest problem faced by the farmers. People gave the fourth priority to a group of problems such as cleaning and construction of drains, destruction caused by flooding, lack of credit, salinity, and weeds. Shortage of farm power ranked fifth, while crop disease was the sixth main problem, followed by insect damage. Mines, rats and mice were given the lowest rankings (see Table 3.2 and Appendix K5).

Table 3.2: Agricultural Problems

District	No. of Villages surveyed	Number of villages replied for								
		Irrig-ation Water	Farm Power	Mines	Insects	Crop disease	Rats/ Mice	Improved Seed	Fertili-Zer	Others
Bust	18	0	0	0	1	17	1	3	3	5
Marja	93	11	22	1	1	5	1	65	49	87
Musa Qala	100	76	19	6	11	30	0	53	44	11
Nad-e-Ali	64	2	35	0	4	9	1	49	55	50
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	7	14	0	7	9	0	28	20	8
Naw Zad	121	114	17	0	11	13	1	72	60	1
Total	427	210	107	7	35	83	4	270	231	162
Rank		3	5	8	7	6	9	1	2	4

List of others
Drains
Flooding
No credit
Salinity
Weeds

3.3 Improved seed, Fertilizer and Agrochemical

The use of fertilizer on crops grown in the surveyed areas is very common. Collected data demonstrated that the average use of white fertilizer was 75 kg per jerib and 47 kg of gray fertilizer per jerib for all crops. The average price of white fertilizer per bag was found to be Afs 397,483, while gray fertilizer cost an average of Afs 777,701 per bag.

Helmand is one of the provinces of Afghanistan where a large amount of fertilizer is used on crops. The use of fertilizer is especially common among the farmers of the surveyed areas where a plentiful supply of irrigation water exists.

In 1992 the proportion of fertilizer applied to poppy in comparison with wheat was small in Nad-e-Ali, [3] but at the time of the survey poppy was the crop on which the largest proportion of fertilizer was applied.

The farmers planted an average of 26 kg of improved wheat seeds, 14 kg of improved maize seeds and 9 kg of improved cotton seeds per jerib. Very few villages (11) applied 2,4-D and Malathion on their crops (see Appendices L1-L5).

[3] Swedish Committee for Afghanistan (SCA), Farming Systems of Nad-e-Ali District of Helmand, Fifteen Report, Part VI, August 1992.

3.4 Farm Power

The survey confirmed that oxen, tractors and threshers were the main sources of farm power. A total of 1,780 oxen, 1,624 tractors and 152 threshers were reported in all the areas surveyed. Oxen ownership was less common in Marja and Nad-e-Ali than anywhere else, but the use of tractors was more wide spread. The reasons for this maybe because Marja and Nad-e-Ali are plain areas, and the size of the farms are medium (10-25 jeribs) to large (>25 jeribs). Consequently, tractors can be more effectively used in those districts (see Table 3.3 and Appendix M).

Table 3.3: Farm Power

District	No. of villages surveyed	Total No. of Oxen	Average Oxen/ Village	Total No. of Tractors	Average tractors/ village	Total No. of threshers	Average Threshers/ village
Bust	18	361	20	106	6	29	1.60
Marja	93	113	1	495	5	47	0.51
Musa Qala	100	313	3	252	3	16	0.16
Nad-e-Ali	64	82	1	416	7	38	0.59
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	485	16	55	2	19	0.61
Naw Zad	121	426	4	300	2	3	0.02
Total	427	1780	45	1624	25	152	3.49

4. IRRIGATION SOURCES

Canals are the foremost source of irrigation water in the surveyed areas irrigating 81% of land. Karezes are the second most important irrigating system providing water for 16% of land. Wells are used to irrigate a further two percent of land. In Naw Zad and Musa Qala natural springs only irrigate one percent of land (see Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1 Appendix N1).

Table 4.1: Irrigation water sources

District	No. of villages surveyed	Total jeribs of land irrigated by			
		Canals	Karezs	Springs	Wells
Bust	18	16400	0	0	0
Marja	93	99092	0	0	200
Musa Qala	100	17363	7035	1410	2800
Nad-e-Ali	64	63136	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	12095	200	0	0
Naw Zad	121	80	33701	1387	2161
Total	427	208166	40936	2797	5161

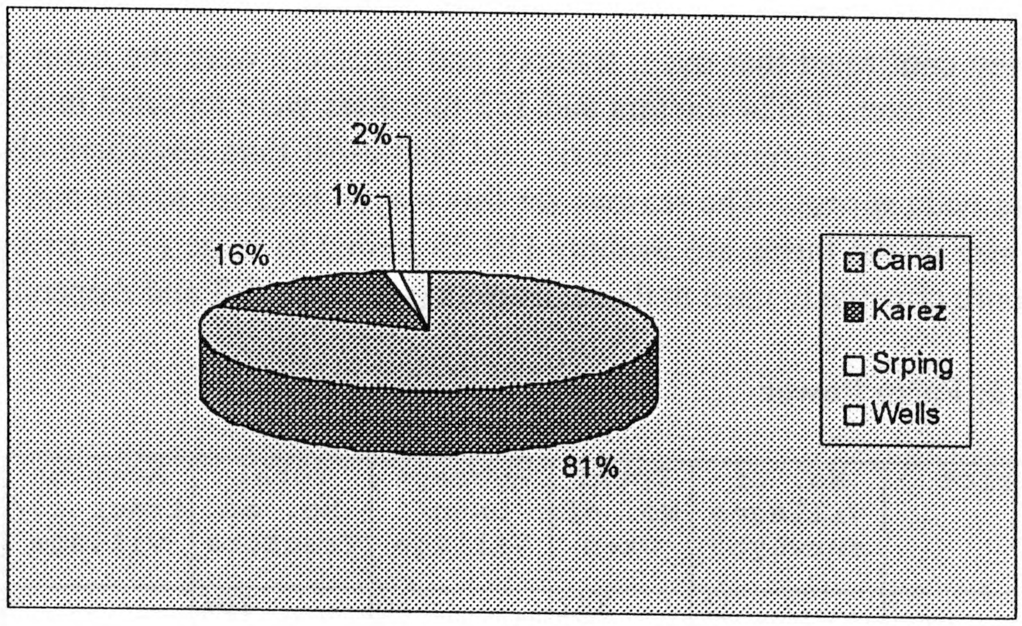


Figure 4.1: Irrigation water sources

127 villages had abnormal karez water flow, whilst 93 villages had similar problems with canals. Problems relating to springs and wells ranked lower (see Table 4.2 and Appendix N2).

Table 4.2: Normality of water flow

District	No. of villages surveyed	Number of villages replied for normality of water flow							
		Canal		Karez		Spring		Wells	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Bust	18	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	93	72	21	0	0	0	0	1	0
Musa Qala	100	11	47	0	36	1	6	20	1
Nad-e-Ali	64	57	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	18	13	0	3	0	0	0	0
Naw Zad	121	1	0	10	88	3	19	16	0
Total	427	172	93	10	127	4	25	37	1

Activities for improving water flow are: canal cleaning, repairing of diversion dams and related structures of canals, cleaning of karez channels and wells, extension of karezes, rehabilitation of springs and the digging of wells (see Appendix N3).

5. LIVESTOCK

Animal husbandry is another significant economic activity and the selling of livestock and livestock products represents a major proportion of income for the households. In addition, donkeys, camels and horses are a valuable means of transportation in the areas surveyed.

A total of 91,380 cattle, 229,318 sheep and goats, 19,986 donkeys, 2,161 camels and 235 horses were recorded in all the areas under survey (see Table 5.1 and Appendix O1).

Table 5.1: Livestock

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Cattle	Sheep & goat	Camel	Donkey	Horse
Bust	18	8320	10280	510	2570	110
Marja	93	24844	47371	311	2689	11
Musa Qala	100	20831	37987	320	5041	65
Nad-e-Ali	64	18592	23490	0	2188	20
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	5695	11280	0	784	0
Naw Zad	121	13098	98910	1020	6714	29
Total	427	91380	229318	2161	19986	235

Only one veterinary clinic, funded by FAO, was found in the surveyed areas which was located in a Barakzai village of Naw Zad district, with three paravets and seven vaccinators/BVWs. A total of 14 BVWs were reported to work privately. There were no veterinarians working in the districts and selected areas (see Appendix O2).

Health problems experienced by the livestock included: premature birth, anthrax, black disease, CCPP, CRD, cattle pest, cough, enterotoxemia, ephemeral fever, FMD, fever, lameness, liver fluke, lung worm, mange and mite, measles, mouth rot, newcastle, orfe, pox, TB and worms (see Appendix O3).

6. EDUCATION

The survey teams found that there were no modern schools. Thus, all educational institutions reported here are madrassas (religious schools). Three types of madrassas were identified in the surveyed areas:

i. The village mosque is where children from the same village are taught by the village mosque mulla;

ii. The primary madrassa is where children from several villages come together in a large mosque or in the buildings of former schools and are taught by several mullas from the different villages;

iii. The Jehadi madrassa is a high level madrassa in which children who graduate from primary madrassas receive religious training. This kind of madrassa is usually located in the province or district center. It generally has dormitories and other privileges in comparison to the other types of madrassas. Since the students are adolescents, they take part in fighting and this is why the majority of Jehadi madrassas were closed during the survey.

Of 427 villages surveyed, 235 villages stated that their children attended the primary madrassas. In total, 13,724 boys and 30 girls were taught by 684 male teachers in the primary madrassas. In addition, 167 villages had village mosques where 11,557 male and 88 female students were studying. No female teachers were employed in either the primary madrassas or village mosques (see Table 6.1 and Appendices P2 and P6).

Table 6.1: Education Facilities

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Village Mosque			Primary madrassa			
		Villages With Village Mosque	No. of students		Villages sending Their children to Primary madrassa	No. of teachers Male	No. of students	
			Boys	Girls			Boys	Girls
Bust	18	17	2695	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	93	17	895	47	74	177	3980	0
Musa Qala	100	63	3706	6	30	75	1410	0
Nad-e-Ali	64	7	378	35	56	202	3571	30
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	6	380	0	25	76	1338	0
Naw Zad	121	57	3503	0	50	156	3425	0
Total	**427**	**167**	**11557**	**88**	**235**	**686**	**13724**	**30**

The teachers' salaries were mostly paid by the local community. In the limited number of other cases, the salaries were paid by the government, parents of pupils, or through the zakat charity system. There were only two villages where teachers received no payment (see Table 6.2 and Appendix P3).

Table 6.2: Payment of teachers' salaries

District	No. of Villages surveyed	Teachers' salaries paid by				
		Government	NGO	Parents of pupils	Community	Not paid
Bust	18	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	93	1	0	2	29	1
Musa Qala	100	0	0	1	17	0
Nad-e-Ali	64	0	0	1	24	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	0	0	0	10	0
Naw Zad	121	4	0	0	30	1
Total	**427**	**5**	**0**	**4**	**110**	**2**

The primary madrassas were most commonly built by the community, but in some cases the madrassas were built with the assistance of government or private funds. The survey found that only one madrassa building was constructed by an NGO, ESAR, in Nad-e-Ali district (see Table 6.3 and Appendix P4).

Table 6.3: Madrassa building sources

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Madrassa Having Building	No. of villages replied for the building being			
			Private	Built by NGO*	Built by Governmental	Built by Community
Bust	18	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	93	15	2	0	0	13
Musa Qala	100	0	0	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	64	19	0	1	3	15
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	0	0	0	0	0
Naw Zad	121	13	0	0	3	9
Total	**427**	**47**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**37**

*ESAR

Of the 47 primary madrassas in the surveyed areas, 29 were undamaged and 18 damaged - there were no buildings totally destroyed (see Table 6.4 and Appendix P5).

Table 6.4: Building status of madrassas

District	No. of Villages surveyed	Number of villages replied for			
		Madrassa having building	Status of building as		
			Undamaged	Damaged	Destroyed
Bust	18	0	0	0	0
Marja	93	15	9	6	0
Musa Qala	100	0	0	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	64	19	8	11	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	0	0	0	0
Naw Zad	121	13	12	1	0
Total	**427**	**47**	**29**	**18**	**0**

Of 427 villages surveyed, 192 villages did not send their children to school. The vast majority of villages (168) stated that the reason for not sending their children to school was due to the simple fact that no schools existed. A small number of villages (6) considered the sending of their children to school of little value because nothing was learnt. Five villages stated that their children were taught by the village mulla. Surprisingly, only one village responded that the reason for not sending their children to school was because it would prevent the children from working (see Table 6.5 and Appendix P1).

Table 6.5: Reasons for not going to school

District	No. of Villages surveyed	No. of village replied for				
		A	B	C	D	E
Bust	18	0	18	0	0	0
Marja	93	3	13	1	1	1
Musa Qala	100	4	64	2	0	0
Nad-e-Ali	64	3	2	1	0	2
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	0	4	0	0	2
Naw Zad	121	2	67	1	0	1
Total	427	12	168	5	1	6

A. Lack of high level madrassa
B. No school
C. Taught by the village mulla
D. Can not attend work
E. Can not learn anything

7. HEALTH

In all areas surveyed, only four clinics were found. The medical staff of the clinics included 8 male doctors, 12 male nurses, 12 male health workers, and one female health worker. A total of 11 trained dayas (mid-wives) and 1,878 untrained dayas were reported in the surveyed areas (see Appendix Q4). Two of the clinics were undamaged, while the other two clinic buildings were damaged. All four clinics were funded by the government (see Table 7.1)

Table 7.1: Health clinics

District	Main village	Type of Clinic	No. of bed	Male Doctors	Male Nurses	Health workers		Funding Source	status of building
						Male	Female		
Marja	Block 7-F	C2	0	1	2	2	0	Government	Undamaged
Nad-e-Ali	Uzbakan	C2	0	1	2	4	0	Government	Damaged
Nad-e-Ali	Loy Bagh	C2	0	1	2	4	0	Government	Damaged
Naw Zad	Barakzai	C1	40	5	6	2	1	Government	Undamaged

In case of illness 85% of the villages visited the doctor, 14% would see a religious person, and only one percent would go to a health worker (see Table 7.2 and Appendix Q4).

Table 7.2: Place where people go to when they get sick

District	No. of villages surveyed	No. of villages replied for			
		Doctor	Health worker	Traditional Healer	Religious person
Bust	18	14	1	0	6
Marja	93	93	2	0	25
Musa Qala	100	95	1	0	10
Nad-e-Ali	64	63	1	0	5
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	31	0	0	1
Naw Zad	121	113	1	0	20
Total	427	409	6	0	67

The major health problems experienced by the people were: malaria, typhoid, diarrhoea, TB, measles, hepatitis, flu, hooping cough, pneumonia, and cholera (see Figure 7.1 and Appendix Q1-Q2). To visit the nearest clinic 61% of villages relied on a car, 36% traveled by foot, and three percent used bicycles, motorcycles and tractors (see Appendix Q3).

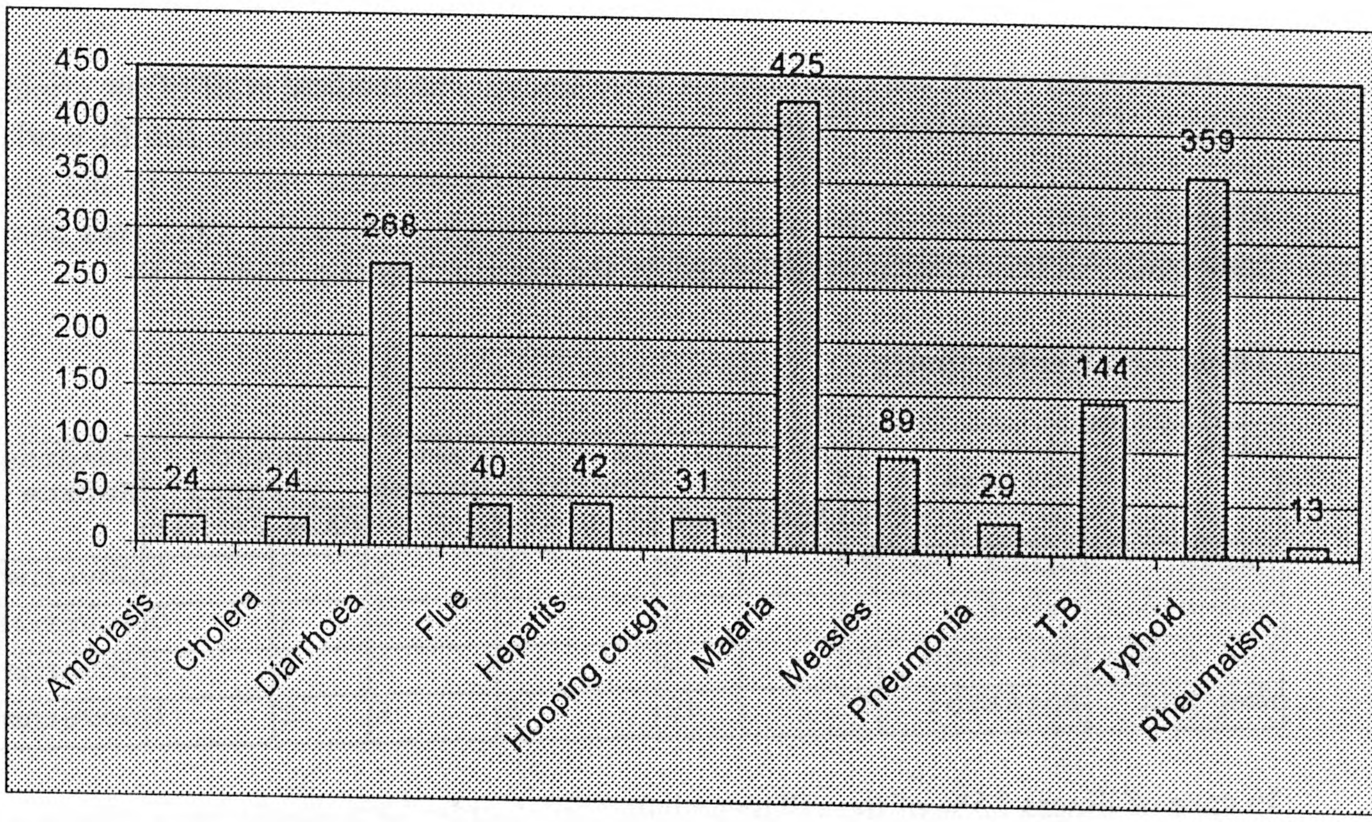


Figure 7.1: Major health problems

8. DRUG USE

The enumerators faced difficulties in determining the existence of addicts due to the reluctance of the villagers to provide the information. The surveyors did, however, attempt to establish the extent of drug use in the surveyed areas.

Table 8.1: Drug use in all areas surveyed

People in community who use drugs	No. of villages replied for					
	Opium		Heroin		Hashish	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A few (less than 10)	16	0	5	0	62	0
Quite a lot (10-50)	4	0	2	0	12	0
Many (over 50)	0	0	0	0	2	0
Children (under 16)	3	0	1	0	3	0
Youth (17-25)	17	0	6	0	47	0
Adults (26-50)	5	0	2	0	29	0
Old people (over 50)	0	0	0	0	18	0

The drugs most commonly used in the villages surveyed were hashish and opium. The youth age group of 17-25 years had the highest number of addicts, followed by the adult age group of 26-50 years. Heroin was reportedly used in some of the villages but the number of addicts was far fewer. The majority of villages replied that drug addiction effected less than ten people in their village. This supports the idea that although the surveyed sites are opium poppy growing areas, fortunately the number of drug addicts is not as high as the availability of the drugs. No female addict was reported in the surveyed areas (see Table 8.1 and Appendices R1-R2).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Helmand province in south-western Afghanistan was once a part of Kandahar before it became known as Girishk in 1960. It has an area of 59,721 square kilometers and is bordered by the provinces of Nimruz in the west, Ghor in the north, Uruzgan in the north-east and Kandahar in the east. In the south Helmand touches on the state of Pakistan.[1] In 1996/97, the government census estimated that the population of Helmand was 680,500.[2]

Administratively, Helmand is divided into fourteen districts, out of which the following four districts and selected areas of Bust and Nahr-e-Saraj were chosen for this survey:

A. Musa Qala is bound by Naw Zad in the west, Baghran in the north, Kajaki in the east and Sarban Qala and Nahr-e-Saraj in the south. It has 100 villages and a population of 169,920. Pushto is the language spoken by the people of Musa Qala.
B. Nad-e-Ali is located in western-central Helmand. To the north is Washir, to the south Marja, to the west is Nimruz and to the east Bust. It has 64 villages and a population of 61,974. The people speak Pushtu and Dari.
C. Marja recently became a new district when it separated from Nad-e-Ali. To the north is Nad-e-Ali, to the south Reg, to the west Nimruz and Nawa Barakzai is located to the east. Marja has 93 villages and a population of 111,033. The people speak Pushtu and Dari.
D. Naw Zad has 121 villages and a population of 117,657. It is surrounded by Musa Qala in the east, Nahr-e-Saraj in the south, Washir in the west, Baghran in the north-east and Farah province in the north-west. Pushto is the language spoken by the people.
E. A total of 18 villages in Bust and 31 in Nahr-e-Saraj districts (Boghra canal command area upstream of Nad-e-Ali) were surveyed. The remaining villages of Bust and Nahr-e-Saraj will be covered in the forthcoming report (Village Baseline Survey of Helmand Province).

1.2 Objectives

The Baseline survey, carried out at the village level, was originally conceived with two main objectives. The first objective was to group all the villages by some measure of the extent of deprivation; the second objective, to provide a set of data that can be used as a benchmark. A by product of this survey is a better understanding of the geographical extent of settlement vis-à-vis social, economic and physical parameters considered important by the inhabitants.

In accordance with the survey, the emphasis of the objectives was placed on the following:

- To find out the size of the village;
- To provide data on the availability of basic services such as health, veterinary, education, water and sanitation, etc;
- To identify the accessibility of roads, markets, agriculture inputs, etc;

[1] Adamec, L.W., Farah and South-western Afghanistan, Historical and Political Gazetteer of Afghanistan, Vol.2, Akademische Druck – u. Verlagsanstalt, Graz, Austria, 1973.
[2] Central Statistic Office of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, Estimated Population of Afghanistan , 1996-1997.

9. LAND MINES

The existence of mines in grazing land near the villages was mostly common around the district of Musa Qala. Other areas affected by mines included agricultural land, houses, roads, forests, irrigation systems, drains, mountains, deserts near villages, and the nearby hills of the villages (see Table 9.1 and Appendix S1).

Table 9.1: Mine location

District	No. of villages surveyed	No. of villages replied for existence of mines near						
		Houses	Roads	Agricul-tural land	Irriga-tion system	Forest near The village	Grazing land near the village	Other
Bust	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marja	93	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Musa Qala	100	1	2	3	0	1	24	2
Nad-e-Ali	64	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Naw Zad	121	0	0	1	0	0	2	1
Total	**427**	**4**	**2**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**26**	**4**

List of others
Drains
Mountains
Desert near the village
Nearest hills

A total of 282 deaths and 256 injuries were reported in the areas surveyed. 415 villages stated that they listened to the New Home, New Life programme on the BBC. Mine awareness programmes have been carried out in 25% of villages in the surveyed areas (see Table 9.2 and Appendix S2).

Table 9.2: Mine victims

District	No. of villages surveyed	No. of deaths	No. of Injuries	No. of villages replied for	
				Mine awareness education	Listen toNew Home New Life on the radio
Bust	18	0	0	3	16
Marja	93	1	7	22	91
Musa Qala	100	229	186	38	98
Nad-e-Ali	64	34	48	31	64
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	0	10	5	31
Naw Zad	121	18	5	10	115
Total	**427**	**282**	**256**	**109**	**415**

10. UN AGENCIEs/NGOS ACTIVITIES

A total of thirteen governmental and non-governmental organizations were undertaking projects in the surveyed areas. Their field of activities included animal vaccination, construction of concrete rings and small bridges, mine clearance and awareness, distribution of improved seeds, rehabilitation of drains, human vaccination, construction of protection wall, rehabilitation of Bughra and other canals, rehabilitation of karez, sanitation, syphone construction and well and hand pump construction (for their names and locations see Appendices T1-T5).

11. APPENDICES

Appendix A
Survey Questionnaire

PCP VILLAGE BASELINE SURVEY OF HELMAND PROVINCE 1999

Date of Data Collection ________________ Enumerator's Code ________________
No. of Interviewees in the group __________
Name of active interviewees ______________ ______________ ______________

	Name	Code
Province		
District		
Main Village/Area		
Sub-Village		

ALL QUESTIONS ABOUT THE VILLAGE

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Population

1. Total population of the village(except Kochi) Male________ Female____________
2. Total No. of households[4] in the village ____________
3. No. of households headed by women (financially) ____________
4. Total population of Kochi who regularly visit the village ____________
5. No. of households owning land ____________
6. No. of landless households (including landless sharecroppers) ____________

7. What are other main employment sources in the village than farming?

Employment Sources	Adults		Children under 15	
	Male	Female	Boys	Girls
Principal source				
Secondary source				
Tertiary source				

B. Repatriation

1. No. of returned households in the village ____________

2. No. of households still: Refugee ____________ Displaced ____________

3. How many households have moved into this village in the past five years? ________

1. The household is defined as a group of people either related by blood or cultural association that live together sharing the same kitchen and living expenses.

4. Main problems in returning of refugee or displaced households ___________

a.	Lack of shelter	g.	Don't have enough resources to restart cultivation
b.	Lack of food	h.	Damaged irrigation system
c.	Lack of employment opportunities	i.	Mines/UXO
d.	Lack of law & order	j.	Lack of education facilities
e.	Lack of safe drinking water	k.	Lack of environmental sanitation system
f.	Non-availability of basic health facilities	l.	Other (specify)___________

C. Drinking Water Sources

What are the primary and secondary drinking water sources in the village ?

Season	Primary sources	Secondary sources
Wet		
Dry		

a. River/Canal
b. Covered well with pump
c. Covered well without pump
d. Open well
e. Pipe water
f. Pond
g. Spring
h. Karez

D. Market, Access Road and Transportation

1. Is there any shop in the village ? Yes_______ No_______
If Yes, No. of them ___________

1.1 Availability of essential commodities :

Commodities	Availability		
	Easily	Occasionally	Not available
Kerosene			
Matches			
Cloths			
Medicine			
Salt			
Tea			
Sugar			

2. Distance to the nearest market ___________ hours___________ minutes
By ___________________ (mode of transport)

2.1. Do the villagers take their products to market outside the village? Yes ______ No ______
If Yes, list them:

Product	Market	Product	Market

3. How long does it take to get to the district center? ________ hours _______ minutes

By ________________________ (mode of transport)

3.1 Location of the village from the district center _____________

N	S	E	W
NE	NW	SE	SW

4. Is there any access road to the village? Yes_____ No_____
5. If Yes, what is the condition of the road? ____________ (Enumerator's observation)

a. Non-motorable earth road
b. Motorable earth road (fair weather)
c. Motorable earth road (all weather)

6. If a, distance to the nearest road ________ hours _______ minutes
By ______________________ (mode of transportation)

7. What kind of transportation is used by villagers ? List them in order of importance.

Vehicle ________ Horse __________
Motorcycle ________ Donkey __________
Bicycle ________ Camel __________
Other(specify)__________________ __________

II. AGRICULTURE

A. Agricultural Land of the Village

Seasons	Cultivated (jeribs)		Not cultivated (jeribs)		Total Jerib	Acreage of grazing land in village, if any
	Irrigated	Rainfed	Irrigated	Rainfed		
This summer						
Last winter						

B. Main Crops Grown and Yield per Jerib

Crop	Yield (Mann/Jerib)	
	Irrigated	Rainfed

Note:(One Mann=4.5 Kg)

1. Major agriculture problems ____________

a. Irrigation water
b. Farm power (oxen/tractor)
c. Mines
d. Insects
e. Crop disease
f. Rats/Mice
g. Improved Seed
h. Fertilizer
i. Other(specify)____________________

C. Use of Improved Seed, Fertilizer and Agrochemical (Common practice in village)

Crop	Fertilizer				Improved Seed (Kg/J)	Name of Agrochemical used
	White		Gray			
	Kg/Jerib	Afs/Bag	Kg/Jerib	Afs/Bag		

D. Farm Power

1. No. of oxen ____________
2. No. of tractors ____________
3. No. of threshers ____________

III. IRRIGATION

1. Irrigation water sources and total jerib of irrigated land

Irrigation water sources	Canal	Karez	Spring	Wells
Total (jerib) of land irrigated by				
Normality of water flow (Yes/No*)				

*1.1 If no, what kind of work should be done for the normal operation of them ?

Canal					
Karez					
Spring					
Well					

a. Canal cleaning
b. Repairing of diversion dam
c. Repairing of related structures
d. Cleaning of Karez channel
e. Extension of Karez
f. Cleaning of Karez wells
g. Other(specify)____________________

IV. IVESTOCK

1. No. of livestock in the village owned by the villagers ?

Type	Number	Type	Number
Cattle (except oxen)		Donkey	
Sheep/Goat		Horse	
Camel		Other(specify)	

2. Is there veterinary clinic in the village ? Yes _______ No _______
If Yes, funding source _______________

a. Government
b. Community
c. NGOs _______________________
d. Other(specify)_______________________

No. of verterinarian	No. of Para Vet	No. of vaccinator/BVW

If No, is there any BVW available in the village ? Yes _______ No _______
If Yes, Number _______________

3. Major animal health problems

__________ __________ __________ __________ __________

V. EDUCATION

1. Do people send their children to the schools/madrasas ? Yes _______ No _______ If Yes, where ? this village ____________ other place _________
If No, why ? ____

____

2. If there is a school in this village, ask question 2 to 5 from the headmaster of the school.

Level	Primary		Middle		Lycee	
Type	No. of students		No. of students		No. of students	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Boys		XXXXXX		XXXXXX		XXXXXX
Girls	XXXXXX		XXXXXX		XXXXXX	
Mixed						

3. Total number of teachers in this school Male __________ Female __________
3.1 Who pays the teachers ? _____________

a. Government
b. NGOs _______________
c. Parents of pupils
d. Community
e. Not paid
f. Other(specify)_____________

4. Does the school have building ? Yes ________ No ________
If Yes, is it ________________

a. Private
b. Built by NGO ______________
c. Governmental
d. Built by Community

4.1 What is the status of building ? __________________

a. Undamaged b. Damage c. Destroyed

5. Is there any Home school in the village ? Yes _________ No ________
If Yes, total number of students in this school Male _________ Female __________

6. If there is no school in the village, how far is the nearest school ?
_________ hours ________ minutes By ________________ (mode of transport)

VI. HEALTH

1. Is there any health facilities in the village ? Yes ______ No ________ (if yes, ask question 1.1 to 7 from the clinic in-charge)
1.1 Type of the health facility ______________ bed capacity __________________

2. No. of doctors Male ______________ Female __________________
3. No. of nurses Male ______________ Female __________________
4. No. of health workers Male ______________ Female __________________
5. Funding source ________________

a. Government
b. NGOs /UN_______________
c. Community
d. Other(specify)_____________

6. Does the health facility have its own building ? Yes _________ No ___________

If Yes, what is the status of the building ? _____________________

a. Undamaged
b. Damage
c. Destroyed

7. Major health problems:

1.__________________ 2.____________________ 3.___________________

4.__________________ 5.____________________ 6.___________________

8. If there is no health facility in the village, how far is the nearest clinic ?

__________ hours __________ minutes By ______________ (mode of transport)

- To ascertain the basic economic activities of the surveyed areas; and
- To establish the broad socio-economic status of the districts: landless, IDPs, returnees and women-headed households.

1.3 Survey Method

A survey questionnaire covering questions related to significant aspects of the villages was prepared. All questions were discussed with the supervisors and enumerators during training.

Three experienced survey teams (6 enumerators, 3 supervisors, and one field coordinator) underwent training and conducted the field survey. Each survey team, consisting of one supervisor, two enumerators and one local guide, conducted the survey at the village level. The supervisors were responsible for overseeing the fieldwork of the two enumerators and checking the questionnaires on the day of their completion. All three teams worked simultaneously in the targeted district. When all the villages in one district were surveyed they moved to another district.

For the purpose of this survey, a village was defined as a congregation of households having a separate and distinct boundary for its agricultural land. It was the most practical and accurate way because every villager knows the boundaries of their agricultural land. Furthermore, it was also recognized by its inhabitants as a social entity suitable for representation by a common shura. One survey form was completed for each such village regardless of its size. The survey covered all villages in the targeted districts.

From each village prominent residents (tribal elders, landowners, and other important and knowledgeable individuals) gathered for a group interview, with at least one interviewee being the village elder. The average number of people who participated in the group interview was seven, but this varied according to the size of the village.

After the completion of the interviews, the forms were checked (by the supervisor), cross-checked (by the field coordinator), and edited for possible correction. Each enumerator carried a notebook to record some important information which was not covered in the questionnaire. For example, it was found that certain areas which were defined as one village were in actuality more than one village or vice versa. This information noted by the enumerators is important for insuring an accurate profile of Helmand, which can be used to update ProMIS maps.

In each survey site, all parts of the questionnaire were filled and the map of each survey site was marked according to the instructions given during training. The ASU Field Coordinator supervised and monitored the fieldwork of this survey and the performance of supervisors.

Enumerators were debriefed at the end of fieldwork. Both the training and debriefing of the enumerators took place in Peshawar.

As part of the method, the ASU Manager and ACBAR Co-ordinator visited the surveyed areas during the survey and monitored the survey's progress .

The survey report includes an analysis of the patterns of human settlement, covering the validity of the concept of the village as used for the survey and the relationship between villages, village clusters and districts.

9. No. of daya available in the village Trained _________ Untrained _________

10. Where do most people go when they are sick: Doctor ______ Health Worker________

Traditional Healer(e.g. Hakim, ect.)_________ Religious Person(e.g. Pir, ect.) _______

Any other (pl. specify) ____

VII. DRUG USE

1. Do you think there are people in your community who use drugs ? Yes _____ No _____
If Yes, who are they (please tick all responses)

People in community who use drugs	Opium		Heroin		Hashish		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
A few (less than 10)								
Quite a lot (10-50)								
Many (over 50)								
Children (under 16)								
Youth (17-25)								
Adults (26-50)								
Old people (over 50)								

2. What is the most frequently consumed drug ? ____________________

VIII. LAND MINES

1. Are there any mines/unexploded ordnance (UXO) affecting the village? Yes ___ No____

If Yes, where are the mines/UXO ? __________________

a. In houses
b. In roads
c. In agricultural land
d. In irrigation system
e. In forest near village
f. In grazing land near village
g. Other ______________________

2. Have there been any deaths or injuries due to mines/UXO in this village? Yes___ No___
If Yes:

a. No. of deaths ____________ b. No. of injuries ______________

3. Has anybody carried out mine awareness education needed in this village?
Yes ______ No ______

4. Do you listen to New Home New Life on the radio ? Yes _________ No _______

IX. UN AGENCIES/NGOs ACTIVITIES

Are there any UN agency/NGOs and governmental organization working in this village at present or during the past 5 years ? Yes ________ No _______

If yes:

Name of organization	Type of activity

Comments of enumerator, if any:

____

____

____

____

____

____

____

Appendices B-T
Survey Results at Village level

The Appendices are structured to highlight the profile of districts as well as villages, while the presentation of the survey results are organized on a district basis within the tables.

The ASU's Survey Consultant conducted research in Peshawar (ARIC) and gathered information from organizations working in Helmand. These included UN Agencies, NGOs, and local authorities. The information is compiled in a separate volume by the name of Helmand Profile.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 Population

The survey results indicate that there are a total of 58,034 households living in 427 villages. The total percentage of households present in the surveyed areas was 88% (97% in each of Musa Qala and Nahr-e-Saraj, 92% in Nad-e-Ali, 88% in Bust, 82% in Naw Zad and 80% in Marja). The average household size contained nine members. Thus the total population can be estimated at 536,378 people, with 264,512 males and 271,866 females. Out of the total number of households, 18,894 (33%) were found to be landless, and 39,140 (67%) own land - confirmation that the majority of the inhabitants are involved in farming. In the surveyed areas women headed households totaled 2,502. Kochi households regularly visiting the areas were estimated at 18,524 (see Table 2.1 and Appendix C).

Table 2.1: Population

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Total No. Of house-Holds	Number of		Households who are			
			Males	Females	Kochi	land owners	Landless	Headed by women
Bust	18	4300	19600	21695	277	2729	1571	485
Marja	93	12337	57539	58374	5888	8591	3746	497
Musa Qala	100	18880	84866	88132	1243	13836	5044	716
Nad-e-Ali	64	6886	31340	29020	176	3646	3240	243
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	2558	11957	12205	319	1489	1069	151
Naw Zad	121	13073	59210	62440	10621	8849	4224	410
Total	**427**	**58034**	**264512**	**271866**	**18524**	**39140**	**18894**	**2502**

2.2 Employment Sources

Data collected across the surveyed areas showed that 295 villages considered daily labour (except farming) as the principal employment source, 31 villages as the secondary, and 10 villages as the tertiary source. For 57 villages shop keeping was the principal source of employment, for 49 villages it was the secondary source of income, and for another 8 villages it was the tertiary employment source. Driving was the principal source of employment for 28 villages, the secondary source for 37 villages and the tertiary source for 15 villages. Other areas of employment were reported to be trading, carpentry, government posts, masonry, auto-mechanic, dealing, tailoring, watch repairing, shepherd and black smith (see Appendices D1-D3).

The responsibilities of women in the surveyed areas are generally confined to the rearing of children and household work. However, a few sources of employment such as embroidery, rug weaving and tailoring were reported in the surveyed areas.

Boys under 15 worked as daily labours and vendors in only six villages from the surveyed area, but this does not include work on the farm. No employment source was reported for girls. The data from the education section indicates that the poor quality of schooling or the non-existence of schools at all was the major reason for the households sending their sons out to work.

2.3 Repatriation

In the last five years 19,178 refugee and IDP households have returned to the surveyed areas. 5,609 refugee households, however, had still not returned from neighboring countries at the time of the survey. In terms of IDPs, 2,224 households were reported to still be living in other parts of Afghanistan. Marja recorded the highest number of both IDP and refugee households, representing 40% of the total number of households who have not returned to the surveyed areas. In comparison Musa Qala, with the lowest number of households yet to return, made up only seven percent of the total proportion of households living as refugees or IDPs. Almost 34,879 (60%) households have never been displaced or taken refuge in neighboring countries. The existence of more opportunities for daily working, conducive conditions for cultivation, especially opium poppy, along with safety in the surveyed areas, induced the internal migration of 3,977 households to the surveyed areas from the neighboring districts or provinces (see Table 2.2 and Appendix E1).

Table 2.2: Repatriation

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Households who are		Total	No. of households still		Total
		Returnee	Migrants		Refugee	Displaced	
Bust	18	2930	309	3239	388	200	588
Marja	93	5031	909	5940	2716	398	3114
Musa Qala	100	8429	956	9385	184	400	584
Nad-e-Ali	64	772	939	1711	535	74	609
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	424	180	604	55	23	78
Naw Zad	121	1592	684	2276	1731	1129	2860
Grand total	**427**	**19178**	**3977**	**23155**	**5609**	**2224**	**7833**

2.4 Repatriation Problems

The lack of employment opportunities and shelter were the two main problems cited for the successful repatriation of refugees and IDPs. A total of 72 villages replied that the collective problems of cleaning and construction of drains, good living abroad, lack of land or land damaged by flooding, inadequate crop production, personal enemies, poor economy, salinity and water shortage were the main problems hindering the repatriation process. The lack of food, damaged irrigation systems and poor education opportunities ranked fourth, fifth and sixth, respectively.

Mines/UXO and lack of law and order were given the seventh and eighth priority. The difficulty of having fewer resources to restart cultivation, the lack of safe drinking water, and limited access to basic health facilities were all considered less important for successful repatriation. This indicates what people perceive as their minor problems and their ability to adopt to such problems within the community (see Table 2.3 and Appendix E2).

Table 2.3: Repatriation problems

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Number of villages replied for											
		a	b	C	D	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l
Bust	18	7	8	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Marja	93	36	8	26	5	2	0	4	2	7	4	1	24
Musa Qala	100	11	10	22	1	0	0	1	2	4	4	0	14
Nad-e-Ali	64	19	11	26	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	0	8
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Naw Zad	121	10	14	26	2	0	0	2	18	0	1	0	24
Grand Total	427	87	51	118	11	3	1	9	23	12	15	1	72
Rank		2	4	1	8	10	11	9	5	7	6	12	3

a. Lack of shelter
b. Lack of food
c. Lack of employment opportunities
d. Lack of law and order
e. Lack of safe drinking water
f. Non-availability of basic health facilities
g. Don't have enough resources to restart cultivation
h. Damaged irrigation system
i. Mines/UXO
j. Lack of education facilities
k. Lack of environmental sanitation system
l. Others

<u>List of others</u>
Drains
Good living abroad
Land damaged by flood
No land
Not enough land
Not enough produce
Personal enemies
Poor economy
Salinity
Water shortage

2.5 Drinking Water Sources

Rivers, canals and karezes were the primary drinking water source for 61% of the residents. Open wells were found to be another primary source of water, supplying 19% of potable water. In addition, covered wells with pumps and springs provided 13% and 6% of the total potable water in the surveyed areas, respectively. In the wet season, rivers and canals were mostly used as the primary sources of drinking water, while open wells were the source on which people depended in the dry seasons (see Figure 2.1 and Appendices F1-F2).

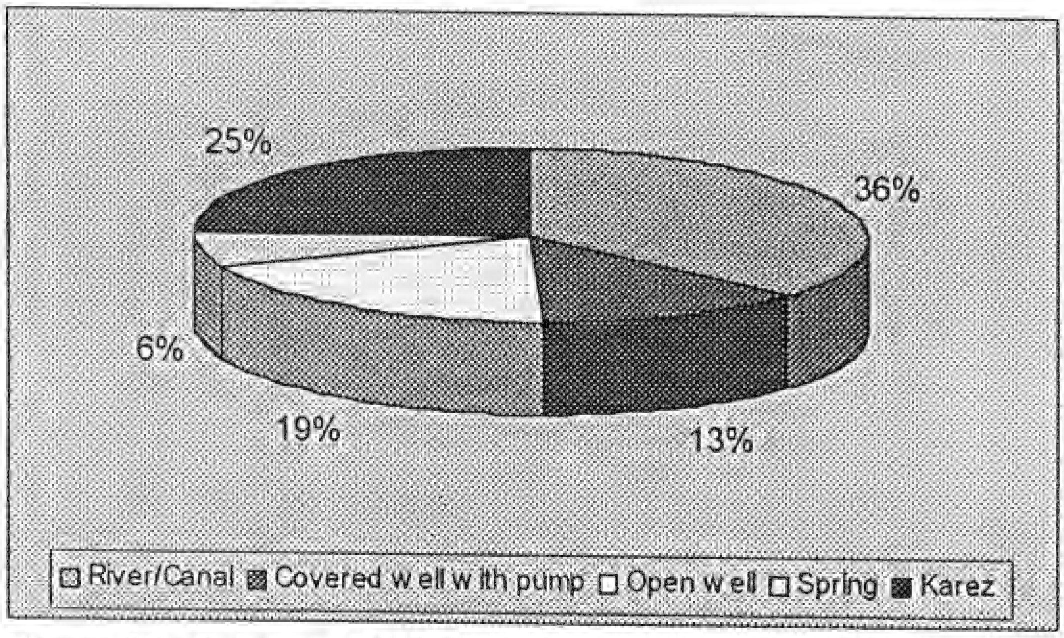


Figure 2.1: Primary drinking water sources

2.6 Market

A total of 2,740 shops were recorded as being open at the time of survey. The essential commodities which were easily available at the markets were kerosene, matches, salt, tea, and sugar. Clothes and medicine, however, were generally difficult to purchase because the items were not available within the majority of areas surveyed (see Appendix G1).

The main fruits sold in the markets were figs, almonds, walnuts, pomegranates, grapes, watermelons, and melons. Wheat, barley and maize were the main cereal crops in the markets; while beans, mung beans, peanuts, and peas were the important pulse crops. The main industrial and cash crops sold in the markets were sesame, poppy, tobacco, and cotton. Vegetables taken to the markets of the villages included cucumber, onion, okra and tomato. In Naw Zad, shni, a wild berry like fruit, was also considered a good source of income (see Appendices G3-G6).

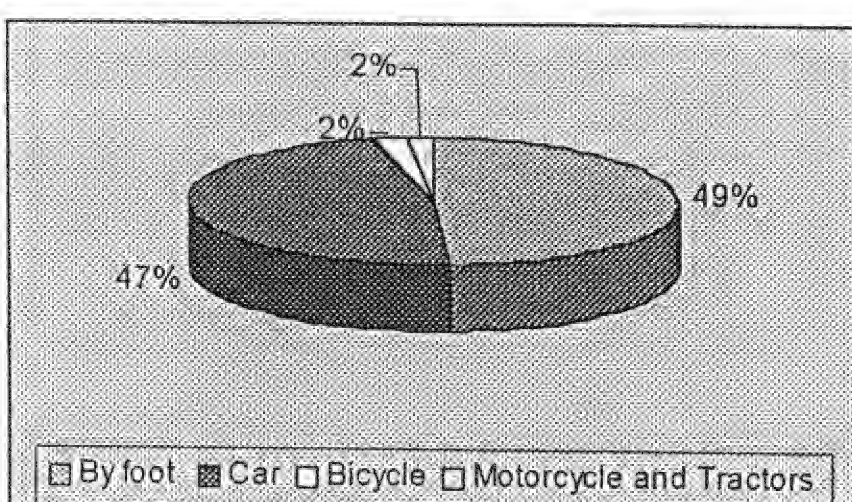


Figure 2.2: Use of transportation means to the nearest market

Most households (49%) traveled to the markets by foot. The other transportation means used by the villagers were cars (47%), bicycles (2%), motorcycles and tractors (2%) (see Figure 2.2 and Appendix G2).

2.7 Access Road and Transportation

420 villages had access roads out of the total number of villages surveyed. Of that, 323 villages were found to have roads suitable for fair weather, whereas 97 villages recorded that the access roads could be used in all weather conditions. Seven villages had roads not suitable for vehicles in any conditions (see Table 2.4 and Appendices H-I1).

Table 2.4: Condition of roads

District	No. of Villages Surveyed	Number of villages replied for status of roads as		
		Non-motorable	Motorable in fair weather	Motorable in All weather
Bust	18	0	18	0
Marja	93	0	54	39
Musa Qala	100	3	80	17
Nad-e-Ali	64	0	30	34
Nahr-e-Saraj	31	1	26	4
Naw Zad	121	3	115	3
Total	427	7	323	97

The means of transportation used by the residents were vehicle, motorcycle, bicycle, horse, donkey, camel and tractor. Vehicles and motorcycles were used most widely as a means of transportation in the villages surveyed (for the rank of other transportation means see Table 2.5 and Appendix I2).

Table 2.5: Transportation means

District	Kind of Transportation	Number of time ranked					
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Rank
Bust							
	Vehicle	3	14	1	0	0	2
	Motorcycle	0	1	14	2	0	3
	Bicycle	0	1	0	3	1	5
	Donkey	2	0	2	2	0	4
	Camel	0	0	0	0	1	6
	Tractor	13	3	0	0	0	1
Marja							
	Vehicle	42	35	6	4	2	1
	Motorcycle	2	24	38	15	0	3
	Bicycle	7	9	29	27	0	4
	Donkey	0	2	2	3	6	5
	Tractor	42	23	10	3	0	2
Musa Qala							
	Vehicle	82	13	1	0	0	1
	Motorcycle	4	53	8	2	0	2
	Bicycle	1	3	9	0	1	5
	Donkey	7	8	13	3	0	4
	Camel	0	0	0	1	0	6
	Tractor	5	16	11	0	0	3
Nad-e-Ali							
	Vehicle	49	8	1	5	0	1
	Motorcycle	0	35	17	4	2	3
	Bicycle	4	8	9	6	1	4
	Donkey	0	1	3	1	2	5
	Tractor	11	11	30	0	0	2
Nahr-e-Saraj							
	Vehicle	29	0	0	0	0	1
	Motorcycle	0	12	0	0	0	2
	Bicycle	1	2	9	0	0	4
	Donkey	0	2	3	0	0	5
	Tractor	0	9	0	0	0	3
Naw Zad							
	Vehicle	93	17	2	0	3	1
	Motorcycle	2	47	22	8	0	2
	Bicycle	1	5	8	4	1	5
	Horse	1	1	0	0	0	6
	Donkey	8	14	20	5	0	4
	Camel	0	1	2	0	0	7
	Tractor	16	21	12	2	0	3

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

For Helmand's Inter-agency Integrated Development Programme, UNDP Afghanistan initiated a village baseline survey of the whole of Helmand province and a household socio-economic survey of the target areas of Helmand province. It was decided that UNCHS/Habitat Afghanistan would act as executing agency and ACBAR as the implementing partner. The main aim of the surveys was to find out the status of existing economic and social infrastructure, determine the facilities and resources available for development activities, and establish the level of socio-economic services provided. It is hoped that a more sophisticated understanding of livilihood issues in Helmand has resulted.

This baseline survey, a part of the overall Helmand village baseline survey, covers the four districts of Marja (a newly formed district which separated from Nad-e-Ali), Musa Qala, Nad-e-Ali, and Naw Zad, and selected areas of Bust and Nahr-e-Saraj districts (Boghra canal command area upstream of Nad-e-Ali). The remaining villages of Bust, Nahr-e-Saraj and all the other districts will be covered in the forthcoming report (Village Baseline Survey of Helmand Province).

The survey was conducted during September and October 1999 in order to provide baseline data on population, repatriation, agricultural land, livestock, irrigation systems, means of transportation, health infrastructure and education facilities.

The survey data was gathered on a village basis through group interviews with village leaders, tribal elders, landowners, and other important and knowledgeable individuals.

The results of the survey are as follows:

General Information

- The number of households present at the time of the survey was 58,034, of which 39,140 households were owners of land and 18,894 were landless. Women headed a total of 2,502 households and 18,524 Kochi households visited the areas regularly.

- The survey found that the three most important forms of employment (except farming) were daily laboring, shop keeping and driving. For women embroidery, rug weaving, and tailoring were the main employment activities. Boys under 15 worked as daily laborers and vendors. There were no employment activities for girls.

- The survey concluded that a total of 19,178 refugee and IDP households have returned to the surveyed areas, while another 3,977 households have moved to the areas from other places in Afghanistan. However, 12% of the surveyed areas total population have not returned.

- According to the survey the lack of shelter, food and employment opportunities were considered the major problems faced by the returnees in all areas surveyed.

- The data collected across the areas revealed that 61% of households relied on rivers and canals as the principal water source, while 19% used open wells.

- At the time of the survey it was determined that 2,740 shops were located in the surveyed areas. Except for cloths and medicine, all other essential commodities were easily accessible. For transportation purposes to the markets residents used bicycles, cars, motorcycles and tractors.

- Of 427 villages surveyed, 75% reported roads for all weather conditions, 23% reported suitable roads for fair weather, and only 2% of the villages reported no access roads for motor vehicles.

Agriculture

- Farming was found to be the main source of income for the inhabitants of the areas surveyed. Out of 375,166 jeribs of land that could be cultivated in 1998/99, 247,703 jeribs was cultivated in winter and 182,182 jeribs was cultivated in summer.

  The main produce people tended to cultivate were wheat, maize, almonds, grapes, figs, peas, peanuts, onions, Okra, cotton, poppy, and sesame.

- The lack of improved seeds followed by the shortage of fertilizer were reported as the major agriculture problems. The shortage of irrigation water, weed infestation, lack of farm power, crop disease, insects and mines were reported as the other problems faced by the farmers.

- A total of 1,780 oxen, 1,624 tractors and 152 threshers were found in the survey areas. Oxen ownership was less common in Marja and Nad-e-Ali, but the use of tractors was far greater.

- The data revealed that the average use of white fertilizer was 75 kg per jerib and 47 kg of gray fertilizer per jerib for all crops. The only improved seeds which were found to be used were maize, wheat, and cotton. Use of 2,4-D and Malathion was only reported in a few villages.

Irrigation

- In total, 81% of the cultivated land was irrigated by canals, with karezes irrigating a further 16% of land. Wells and springs constituted the third and forth most significant sources of irrigation water, respectively.

Livestock

- After farming, animal husbandry was the major agricultural activity. A total of 91,380 cattle, 229,318 sheep and goats, 19,986 donkeys, 2,161 camels and 235 horses were recorded in all surveyed areas. There was only one veterinary clinic with three paravets and seven vaccinators/BVWs, while a total of 14 BVWs worked in the surveyed areas.

Village Baseline Survey of Marja, Musa Qala, Nad-e-Ali and Naw Zad Districts of Helmand Province

Sep – Oct 1999

(Draft)

Prepared For:

United Nations Center for Human Settlements
UNCHS/Habitat

Prepared By:

Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
ACBAR Survey Unit

December 1999

Table of Contents

11. APPENDICES
Appendix A Survey Questionnaire
Appendices B-T Survey results at village level

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

ABBREVIATIONS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURMENTS

ACBAR	Agency Coordinating Body for Afghan Relief
ARIC	ACBAR Resource and Information Center
ASU	ACBAR Survey Unit
BVW	Basic Village Worker
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneummonia
CRD	Chronic Respiratory Diseases
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Aid to Afghan Refugees
ESAR	Engineering Services for Afghanistan Reconstruction
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
HVA	Helmand Valley Authority
IDP	Internally Displaced People
Jrb	Jerib
MCI	Mercy Corps International
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
TB	Tuberculosis
UNCHS	United Nations Center for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

1 mann = 4.5 kg
1 seer = 7 kg
1 ha = 0.2 Jeribs
1 Rs = Afs. 800*
1 $ US = Afs. 40,000*

*These rates are unstable.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Thanks go to the members of the Helmand Planning Advisory Subgroup and UNCHS for their cooperation in finalising the Survey Questionnaire. The initial design of the Baseline Survey questionnaire was produced by ASU, discussed with the Helmand Planning Advisory Subgroup and finally cleared by UNCHS.

M. Omar Anwarzay, ACBAR Survey Unit Manager, trained the surveyors and organized the field survey; ASU Manager and Field Coordinator, Sultan Mohammad, visited survey areas and supervised the survey's progress. A total of three supervisors and six enumerators conducted the field survey. Marzia Wardak, Report Writer, drafted the text, figures and tables of this report. Thomas Muller, ACBAR Coordinator, edited the report. Data analysis and processing were completed by Abdul Rahman, Data Analyst; Khalil Rahman Haqjo, Assistant Data Analyst; and Eng. Shahabuddin and Omar Gul, Computer Operators.

ACBAR would like to thank MCI, HAFO, all the farmers, village elders, and local governing authorities who participated and cooperated in this survey, the results of which are consolidated in this report.

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